



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tuberculosis or pneumonia, as the case may be, together with a request that the circulars be given to the parent or to a responsible member of his family.

SEC. 3. The board of health, upon the request of a physician, surgeon, nurse, or other person attending a case of tuberculosis, shall send a representative to the house of the patient to give information concerning the communicability, dangers, and methods of prevention of tuberculosis.

SEC. 4. The board of health, upon obtaining information as to the occurrence of a case of tuberculosis in any tenement house, hotel, lodging house, boarding house, hospital, prison, or asylum, shall send a representative to leave circulars, as provided in section 2 of this ordinance, and to give information as provided in section 3 of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. The board of health, upon obtaining information as to the occurrence of a case of tuberculosis of any person unable to pay for medical assistance, shall send the city physician to take charge of the case and to report the same to the health office.

SEC. 6. The board of health shall preserve all reports upon cases of tuberculosis and the records of the same.

SEC. 7. The board of health shall once each year, or oftener if necessary, send to every physician, surgeon, and nurse, printed circulars giving a description of the most approved methods of destruction or disinfection of the discharge of persons having actinomycosis, bronchitis, cholera, cholera infantum, diphtheria, dysentery, influenza, measles, pneumonia, rubella, scarlet fever, laryngeal and pulmonary tuberculosis, and typhoid fever, and all contagious diseases.

SEC. 8. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm, or corporation to obstruct or interfere with the said board of health, or any officer, agent, or employee of said board, in the performance of any of the duties required by this ordinance, and any person, persons, firm, or corporation so obstructing or interfering with the said board of health, or any officer, agent, or employee of said board, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$60 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Tuberculosis—Reporting of Cases of—Precautions to Prevent Infection. (Ord. 101 N. S., Aug. 24, 1912.)

Reports of physicians and others.—SECTION 1. Tuberculosis is hereby declared to be a communicable disease dangerous to the public health. It shall be the duty of every physician practicing in the city of Vallejo, and of every person in charge of any hospital, dispensary, or other private or public institution in said city to report in writing to the board of health the name, age, sex, color, occupation, address, and place where last employed of every person having tuberculosis which comes under his care or observation. Said reports shall be made in writing on a form furnished as hereinafter provided, and shall be forwarded to said department of public health within 24 hours after knowledge of the case comes to said physician or person.

Examination of sputum.—SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the health officer, when so requested by any physician or by authorities of any hospital or dispensary, to make, or cause to be made, a microscopical examination of the sputum sent him as that of a person having symptoms of tuberculosis, accompanied by a blank giving name, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed, if known, and address of the person whose sputum it is. It shall be the duty of the health officer to promptly make a report of the results of such examination free of charge to the physician or person upon whose application the same is made.

Protection of records.—SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the health officer to cause all reports and all results of examination showing the presence of bacilli of tuberculosis made in accordance with provisions of sections 1 and 2 respectively of this ordinance

to be recorded in a register, of which he shall be the custodian. Such register shall not be open to inspection by any person other than the health authorities of the State and of the city, and said health authorities shall not permit any such report or record to be divulged so as to disclose the identity of the person to whom it relates, except as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this ordinance.

Disinfection of premises.—SEC. 4. In case of vacation of any apartment or premises by the death or removal therefrom of a person having tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the attending physician, or if there be no such physician, or if such physician be absent, of the owner, lessee, occupant, or other person having charge of said apartment or premises, to notify the department of public health of said death or removal within 24 hours thereafter; and such apartment or premises so vacated shall not be occupied until duly disinfected, cleaned, or renovated, as hereinafter provided. Further, it shall be unlawful for any person suffering from tuberculosis to change his or her residence or to be removed therefrom until the department of public health has been notified, so that the vacated apartment or premises may be disinfected, cleaned, or renovated.

Health officer to direct disinfection, cleaning, or renovating.—SEC. 5. When notified of the vacation of any apartment or premises as provided in section 4 thereof, the health officer or one of his deputies shall thereafter visit said apartment or premises and shall order and direct that except for purposes of cleaning or disinfection no infected article shall be removed therefrom until properly and suitably cleansed or disinfected, and said health officer or deputy shall determine the manner in which said apartment or premises shall be disinfected, cleansed, or renovated, in order that they may be rendered safe and suitable for occupancy.

After the health authorities determine that disinfection is sufficient to render them safe and suitable for occupancy, said apartment or premises, together with all infected articles therein, shall be immediately disinfected by the department of public health; or if the owner prefers, by the owner at his expense to the satisfaction of the health officer. Should the health officer determine that such apartment or premises are in need of thorough cleaning or renovating, a notice to this effect shall be served upon the owner or agent of said premises, and said owner or agent shall proceed to the cleaning or renovating of said apartment or premises in accordance with the instructions of the health officer, and such cleansing and renovating shall be done at the expense of said owner or agent. Such articles that can not be disinfected or renovated to the satisfaction of the health officer shall be destroyed.

Prohibiting occupancy until order of health officer is complied with.—SEC. 6. In case the orders or direction of the health officer requiring the disinfecting, cleansing, or renovating of any apartment or premises or any article therein as hereinbefore provided shall not be complied with within 48 hours after said orders or directions shall be given, the health officer may cause a placard in words and form substantially as follows to be placed on the door of the infected apartment or premises:

"Tuberculosis is a communicable disease. These apartments have been occupied by a consumptive and may be infected. They must not be occupied until the order of the health officer directing the disinfection or renovation has been complied with. This notice must not be removed under the penalty of the law except by the health officer or other duly authorized official."

Prohibiting carelessness of a person having tuberculosis.—SEC. 7. Any person having tuberculosis who shall dispose of his sputum, saliva, or other bodily secretion or excretion so as to cause offense or danger to any person or persons occupying the same room or apartment, house, or part of house, shall, on complaint of any person subject to such offense or danger, be deemed guilty of a nuisance; and any person subject to such nuisance may make complaint in writing to the health officer, and it shall be the duty of the health officer receiving such complaint to investigate, and if it appears that the nuisance complained of is such as to cause offense or danger

to any person occupying the same room, apartment, house, or part of a house, he shall serve a notice on the person so complained of, reciting the alleged cause of offense or danger, and requiring him to dispose of his sputum, saliva, or other bodily secretion or excretion in such a manner as to remove all reasonable cause of offense or danger.

Protection of patient's family.—SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of a physician attending the patient for tuberculosis to take all proper precautions and to give proper instruction to provide for the safety of all individuals occupying the same house or apartment.

Forcible removal.—SEC. 9. Whenever a person having tuberculosis is unable for financial reasons, or from any other cause, to comply with the rules of the board of health providing the precautions to be observed to prevent the spread of infection, or when such person willfully refuses to comply with said rules, and in all cases where children are unavoidably exposed to infection, the board of health may, on presentation to it of proof that such person is a sufferer from tuberculosis, order his immediate removal to a hospital or other institution for the care of sufferers from tuberculosis. Such person shall not be permitted to leave such hospital or other institution until the danger of infection has been removed or he is able and willing to comply with the precautions and rules herein referred to.

Printed precautions to be furnished by health officer.—SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the health officer to transmit to a physician reporting a case of tuberculosis as provided in section 1 of this ordinance a printed statement and report naming such procedure and precautions as are necessary or desirable to be taken on the premises of a tubercular patient. Upon receipt of such statement or report the physician shall either carry into effect all such procedures and precautions as are therein prescribed, and shall thereupon sign and date the same, and return to the health officer without delay; or if such attending physician be unwilling or unable to carry into effect the procedure and precautions so specified, he shall so state on this report, and immediately return the same to the health officer and the duties therein prescribed shall thereupon devolve upon said health officer. Upon the receipt of this statement and report, the health officer shall examine the same and satisfy himself that the attending physician has taken all necessary and desirable precautions to insure the safety of all persons living in the apartment or premises occupied by the person having tuberculosis. If the precautions taken or instructions given by the attending physician are, in the opinion of the health officer, not such as will remove all reasonable danger or probability of danger to the persons occupying the same house or apartments or premises, the health officer shall return to the attending physician the report, with a letter specifying the additional precautions or instructions which the health officer shall require him to make or give; and the said attending physician shall immediately take the additional precautions and give the additional instructions specified, and shall record and return the same on the original report to the health officer. It shall be the duty of the health officer to transmit to every person reporting any case of tuberculosis, or if there be no attending physician, to the person reported as suffering from this disease, a circular or information which shall inform the consumptive of the precautions necessary to avoid transmitting the disease to others.

Penalty for false statement.—SEC. 11. It shall be unlawful for any physician, or person practicing as a physician, to report knowingly as affected with tuberculosis any person who is not so affected or willfully make any false statement concerning the name, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed, if known, or address of any person reported as affected with tuberculosis, or certify falsely as to any of the precautions taken to prevent the spread of infection.

School attendance.—SEC. 12. No instructor, teacher, pupil, or child affected with pulmonary tuberculosis shall be permitted to attend school by any superintendent, principal, or teacher of a public, private, or parochial school, except by written permission of the health officer.

Report of recovery.—SEC. 13. Upon the recovery of any person having tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the attending physician to make a report of this fact to the health officer, who shall record the same in the records of his office and shall relieve said person of further liability of any requirements imposed by this act.

SEC. 14. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$60, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Communicable Diseases—Removal of Persons Afflicted with Certain. (Ord. 89 N. S., Aug. 22, 1912.)

SECTION 1. The board of health of the city of Vallejo is hereby authorized and empowered to remove or cause to be removed any person or persons afflicted with smallpox, cholera, yellow fever, bubonic plague, or typhus fever residing in or being found in houses, places, or districts within the city of Vallejo, to such hospital as said board of health may designate; provided that no action looking toward the removal of any person afflicted with any of the above enumerated diseases shall be taken by said board of health, after due and satisfactory investigation made personally by him.

Contagious or Infectious Diseases in Animals—Reporting of Cases of. (Ord. 93 N. S., Aug. 23, 1912.)

Cases of glanders to be reported to the board of health.—SECTION 1. Every veterinary physician or surgeon, and every person practicing as such, and every person owning or having animals in his care within the city of Vallejo, shall present to the board of health of said city a written notice of the existence of any and every case of glanders or farcy, or other contagious or infectious disease in animals, which may have come under his observation or to his knowledge, which notice shall be given within two days thereafter, and shall contain the name and residence of the possessor of the animal so diseased so far as the same can be ascertained, a description of the animal, and where last seen by the person giving the notice, and be signed by him.

Penalty.—SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 20 days nor more than 6 months.

Communicable Diseases—Quarantine. (Ord. 82 N. S., Aug. 21, 1912.)

SECTION 1. The board of health of this city is hereby authorized and empowered to quarantine persons, houses, places, and districts within this city when in its judgment it is deemed necessary to prevent the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases.

Communicable Diseases—Reporting of Cases of—Quarantine—Disinfection—Funerals—Burial. (Ord. 82 N. S., Aug. 21, 1912.)

SECTION 1. The term "contagious disease" shall include every disease of an infectious, contagious, or pestilential nature, particularly cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, varicella, pulmonary tuberculosis, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, typhus fever, measles, pneumonia, and every other disease publicly declared by the board of health to be dangerous to the public health.

SEC. 2. Every physician must report in writing to the board of health within 24 hours after he has been called to attend any person affected with any infectious, contagious, or pestilential disease, the name and place of residence of such person, and the name and state of the disease. In the event of the death of any person